



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/692,504	10/24/2003	Christian Zander	7468 US	9278
36078	7590	11/12/2009		
MATTHEW D. RABDAU				
TEKTRONIX, INC.				
14150 S.W. KARL BRAUN DRIVE				
P.O. BOX 500 (50-LAW)				
BEAVERTON, OR 97077-0001				
EXAMINER				
SALOMON, PHENUEL S				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2179				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
11/12/2009		PAPER		

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/692,504

**Applicant(s)**

ZANDER, CHRISTIAN

**Examiner**

PHENUEL S. SALOMON

**Art Unit**

2179

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 July 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SF/ICE)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. This action is responsive to the amendment filed on July 22, 2009. Claims 1 and 11 are amended; and claims 1-11 are pending and have been considered below.
2. The objections to the specification have been withdrawn pursuant to applicant amendment.
3. The rejections to Claims 1, 3-7, 9-11 under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Gessel et al. (US 5,732,213) in view of Swift (WO 98/57268) have been withdrawn pursuant to applicant amendment.
3. Claims 2 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Swift et al. (WO 98/57268) in view of Gessel et al. (US 5,732,213) and in further view of Matsui (US 6,560,723) have been withdrawn pursuant to applicant amendment.
4. The rejections of Claims 1, 6, 7 and 8-10 on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 2-3 and 5-7 of U.S. copending application No. 09/776040 have been withdrawn pursuant to applicant amendment to the claims of the copending application.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary

Art Unit: 2179

skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1, 3-7, 9-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Gessel et al. (US 5,732,213) in view of Matsui (US 6,560,723) and further in view of Swift (WO 98/57268).

Claim 1: Gessel discloses a method of setting up a procedure of a communication taking place between two instances, comprising the steps executable on the protocol tester of:

selecting the instances involved in the communication, a first instance being a protocol tester and a second instance being a device under test (col. 3, lines 15-32);

selecting a protocol layer to be emulated on the basis of which the communication between the selected instances is to take place (col. 3, lines 42-58);

selecting abstract communication interfaces of the protocol layer which are involved in the communication (col. 10, lines 15-32);

selecting communication data contained in description files to be exchanged at the abstract communication interfaces; (col. 3, lines 15-32).

within the communication data graphically (col. 11, line 55-col. 12, line 10);

with the selecting steps being performed graphically including a graphic configuration of a communication sequence between the instances involved (col. 11, lines 35-80); but does not explicitly disclose

defining a message from one instance to the other instance which contains a variable wherein the other instance performs one of several activities as a function of the content of the variable;

setting up a communication procedure executable between the instances through the protocol tester on the basis of the several selecting steps; but does not explicitly disclose

However Matsui discloses:

defining a message to be received at the protocol tester from the device under test which contains a variable wherein the protocol tester performs one of several activities as a function of the content of the variable (col. 1, lines 58-65 and col. 2, lines 10-14). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include Matsui's teaching in Gessel. One would have been motivated to do so in order to eliminate the need for expensive test equipment and test tools for monitoring the communication links and performing protocol analyses or other evaluation tests.

However Swift discloses:

setting up a communication procedure executable between the instances through the protocol tester on the basis of the several selecting steps, (message created, interfaces produced with PowerBuilder/PowerSockets, specific description file in fig. 3, 222 (message sequence definition) (page 7, paragraph 3, lines 1-5, fig. 4A, items 406-422). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include Swift's teaching in Gessel. One would have been motivated to do so in order to eliminate the need for expensive test equipment and test tools for monitoring the communication links and performing protocol analyses or other evaluation tests.

Claim 2: Gessel, Matsui and Swift disclose the method according to claim 1 above Matsui further discloses the step of specifying a switch functionality which the other instance executes as a function of the content of the variable (*test message function unit that perform transmission and reception based on information content*) (col. 7, lines 20-25). One would have been motivated to do so in order to improve the reliability of test data.

Claim 3: Gessel, Matsui and Swift disclose the method according to claims 1 or 2 above Gessel further discloses the step of specifying a loop functionality which the other instance executes as a function of the

content of the variable (a simulated node 139 labeled "Loop" is positioned in the center of the display and is a holding point where the simulation waits for another message to be received) (col. 11, lines 10-15).

Claim 4: Gessel Matsui and Swift disclose the method according to claim 3 above, Gessel further discloses the loop functionality is selected from the group consisting of a for-next, a do-while and a while-do functionality (The process then moves to the loop node 139 and waits for the MSC emulator to respond to the request message. If the location updating request is accepted, the BSC simulation receives a location updating accept message at node 142) (col. 11, lines 30-35) [with the loop node 139 involved in the process, therefore these functionalities should be part of the process].

Claim 5: Gessel Matsui and Swift disclose the method 3 above, Gessel further discloses comprising the step of specifying a functionality selected from the group consisting of a jump/go-to functionality and an if-then functionality which the other instance executes as a function of the content of the variable (The process then moves to the loop node 139 and waits for the MSC emulator to respond to the request message. If the location updating request is accepted, the BSC simulation receives a location updating accept message at node 142) (col. 11, lines 30-35) [with the loop node 139 involved in the process, therefore these functionalities should be part of the process].

Claim 6: Gessel Matsui and Swift disclose the method according to claim 1 above, Swift further discloses the instances involved in the communication are graphically selected, the protocol layer is graphically selected, and the abstract communication interfaces are graphically selected (fig. 4a & 4b). One would have been motivated to do so in order to improve test data reliability.

Claim 7: Gessel Matsui and Swift disclose the method according to claim 1 above Swift further discloses the abstract communication interfaces comprise SAPs (Service Access Points) (specific device) (fig. 4b, items 413 & 438). One would have been motivated to do so in order to improve test data reliability.

Claim 8: Gessel Matsui and Swift disclose the method according to claim 1 above Matsui further discloses wherein the communication data comprise data selected from the group consisting of PDUs (Protocol Data Units) and ASPs (Abstract Service Primitives). *(the communication data comprise at least one type selected from the group consisting of Protocol Data Units (PDUs) and Abstract Service Primitives (ASP) (column 1, lines 55-column 2, lines 10).* One would have been motivated to do so in order to create a scenario for use in a conformation test.

Claim 9: Gessel Matsui and Swift disclose the method according to claim 1 Gessel further discloses the communication data selecting step comprises the steps of:

d1) graphically selecting a data format; and d2) graphically setting up the communication sequence between the instances involved (col. 11, lines 35-80).

Claim 10: Gessel Matsui and Swift disclose the method according to claim 9 above Swift further discloses the communication sequence setting up step comprises the step of entering source code (customizing software/code for testing purposes) (page 2, paragraph 2, lines 1-7). One would have been motivated to do so in order to improve test data reliability.

Claim 11 is the means claim of claim 1 and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

***Response to Arguments***

7. Applicant's arguments filed on 7/22/2009 have been fully considered but are moot in view of new ground (s) of rejection.

***Conclusion***

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

a. Autrey et al. (US 5,774,695) discloses protocol interface gateway and method of connecting an emulator to a network.

b. Engel et al. (US 6,115,393) discloses network monitoring.



Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Phenuel S. Salomon whose telephone number is (571) 270-1699. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 7:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. (Alternate Friday Off) EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo can be reached on (571) 272-4847. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-3800.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

PSS  
10/14/2009

/Ba Huynh/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2179